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INDUSTRY

438 in 1921, 4,011; in 1922, 4,933; in 1923, 5,402; in 1924, 5,
433 419; in 1925, 5,941; in 1926, 5,164; in 1927, 5,437; in 1928,
5,742; in 1929, 6,010; in 1930, 5,842; in 1931, 5,796; in
1932, 5,735; in 1933, 5,451; in 1934, 5,710; in 1935, 12,-
067; in 1936, 14,750; in 1937, 15,214; in 1938, 15,717; and
in 1939, 16,131.^a

- [651] The sudden rise of the number of industrial establishments registered in 1935 and the subsequent years is the result of the extension of the License Tax in that year to even the smallest establishments. The new ruling required that a license be taken out even by concerns with only a single employee. Thus the figures of 1935 and later are not wholly comparable with the previous ones; nevertheless they reflect
- [463] the rise of industry in Lithuania. A more detailed picture of the development of industry may be obtained from Table 32, which shows that the largest number, over 20 percent, of wage earners are employed in the textile industry. The food and luxury goods industries, which in 1937 held third position with 5,195 employees, advanced to second place in 1938, with 6,150 workers. The third place in 1938 was held by the timber industry, with 4,852 workers, having enjoyed during the previous year an all-time peak in its record of employment. Fourth place, according to the number of workers employed, belongs to the clay products and stone industry; after it come the metals and machinery industry and the clothing and footwear industry.

When the value of industrial production is taken into consideration we get a very different picture of the situation, with the food and luxury industry in first place, accounting for over 41 percent of the total value of the industrial production of Lithuania. Next follow the textile

^a C.S.B., 1938 and 1939, p. 186 and p. 194 respectively.

TABLE 32
CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS
OF LITHUANIA 1927-39^a

INDUSTRY	1927		1930		1935		1938		1939 ^b	
	Establish-ments	Employees	Establish-ments	Employees	Establish-ments	Employees	Establish-ments	Employees	Establish-ments	Employees
Peat-cutting	7	603	6	541	7	417	16	1,086	19	1,296
Stone, clay products, etc.	94	1,357	108	1,648	82	1,539	130	3,566	130	3,212
Metals and machinery	97	1,895	94	1,975	92	1,711	120	3,327	97	2,981
Chemicals	49	885	53	792	48	940	48	1,583	53	1,695
Leather and fur	40	657	44	648	37	749	58	1,022	50	865
Textiles	55	1,403	57	2,194	61	4,679	81	7,019	84	4,611 ^c
Timber	185	3,446	178	3,096	192	4,238	264	4,852	238	2,864 ^d
Paper and printing	52	2,115	64	2,323	71	2,195	84	2,615	81	1,613 ^e
Foodstuffs	253	3,786	246	3,616	343	4,284	394	6,150	347	5,925
Clothing and footwear	139	1,607	154	1,891	148	1,952	183	3,056	186	2,841
Electricity and gas works	29	648	26	479	31	512	33	590	31	474

^a C.S.B., *Statistikos Metraštis*, Vol. 1929-39.

^b All data in this column after seizure of Klaipeda Territory by Germany in March, 1939.

^c Before Klaipeda Territory cession: 87 establishments with 7,561 employees.

^d Before Klaipeda Territory cession: 206 establishments with 4,257 employees.

^e Before Klaipeda Territory cession: 88 establishments with 2,679 employees.

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we see him as a young vicar in the company of other clergymen, who are all drawn with sharp strokes. There is the priest Platūnas, who lives only for his husbandry; Stripaitis, who is completely immersed in the Lithuanian cooperative movement; the idealist Ramutis; and many others. But Vasaris begins to feel ever more strongly that he lacks the calling for his profession. He fashions his life more freely, his thinking changes above all through his love for the wife of Baron Rainakis, the patron lord of his church. Then the World War overtakes him. He sets out for St. Petersburg to study at the Clerical Academy there. Once more he turns around in his wagon toward the village. He hears a thundering crash and sees the tower of his church fall, blown up by the Russians at the approach of the German troops.

It was like a blow that Vasaris felt in his breast. The tower to which the duties of the priesthood, care, and sorrow had bound him was in ruins. It seemed to him that not only the tower had fallen apart, but that with it fell apart many beautiful dreams and ideals of his youth, which had once led him to this place.

In the last part of the novel Vasaris returns to his homeland in the year 1924. Completely alienated from his profession, he lives for his artistic work.

/285/ According to the author's own confession, two problems made him write this novel--the relation of the priesthood to artistic work and the problem of the ex-priest who turns to a secular activity. It should be remembered in this connection that according to Russian law no Lithuanian could occupy an official position in his home province, which left only the few free professions, and the priesthood for advancement from the peasant class. Thus the majority of the creative intelligentsia of the country was found among the priests to the time of

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